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NIXON & VANDERHYE, PC			EKONG, EMEM	
901 NORTH GLEBE ROAD, 11TH FLOOR ARLINGTON, VA 22203		FLOOR	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	,		2617	
			DATE MAILED: 09/07/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Communication	10/717,313	FELTER, STEFAN				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	EMEM EKONG	2617				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 No.  2a) This action is FINAL.  2b) This  3) Since this application is in condition for allowant closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. ace except for formal matters, pro					
Disposition of Claims						
<ul> <li>4)  Claim(s) 1-49 is/are pending in the application.</li> <li>4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw</li> <li>5)  Claim(s) is/are allowed.</li> <li>6)  Claim(s) 1-11,20-34, &amp; 43-49 is/are rejected.</li> <li>7)  Claim(s) 12-19 and 35-42 is/are objected to.</li> <li>8)  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or</li> </ul>						
Application Papers						
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine 10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on 20 November 2003 is/an Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction 11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine 10.	re: a) $\square$ accepted or b) $\square$ object drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is object.	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No.</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>						
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Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Do 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:					

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

## Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 06/28/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding claims 1-10 and 27-33, the applicant's argument that Jitsukawa fails to disclose applicant's limitations is not persuasive for the reason that Jitsukawa discloses a DS/CDMA wireless base station with receiver for receiving varying signals (see figures 1-3, pars. 6, 30, and 38), a searcher (par. 47) and Channel estimation performed by the synchronous detection circuit 4e based on phase differences between the pilot signal contained in the received signal and the known pilot signal (par. 10), therefore, Jitsukawa discloses applicant's limitation of an antenna wireless communication receiver comprising: an antenna structure which acquires dimensionally differentiated signals; a joint searcher and channel estimator which essentially concurrently considers the dimensionally differentiated plural signals provided by the plural antennas for determining both a time of arrival and channel coefficient.

Therefore the argued limitations are the same as disclosed by the reference or the limitations are written broad such that they read on the cited art, rejections are maintained as repeated below.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

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A person shall be entitled to a patent unless – (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1-10, and 27-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U. S. Publication No. 2003/0012267 A1 to Jitsukawa et al.(Jitsukawa).

Regarding claim 1, Jitsukawa discloses a wireless communication receiver comprising: an antenna structure which acquires dimensionally differentiated signals (see figures 1-3, pars. 6, 30, and 38); a joint searcher (pars. 47, searcher) and channel estimator (par. 10) which essentially concurrently considers the dimensionally differentiated plural signals provided by the plural antennas for determining both a time of arrival and channel coefficient (see figures 2, 4, and pars. 32-71).

Regarding claim 27, Jitsukawa discloses a method of operating a wireless communication receiver comprising: acquiring dimensionally differentiated signals at an antenna structure (see figures 1-3, pars. 6, 30, and 38); concurrently using the dimensionally differentiated signals for determining both a time of arrival and channel coefficient (see figures 2, 4, and pars. 32-71).

Regarding claims 2, Jitsukawa discloses the apparatus of claim 1, wherein the joint searcher and channel estimator essentially concurrently considers the dimensionally differentiated plural signals provided by the plural antennas for determining plural times of arrival and plural channel coefficients, an arriving wavefront

being represented by one of the plural times of arrival and a corresponding one of the plural channel coefficients (see figure 3).

Regarding claims 3, 6, 28, and 31, Jitsukawa discloses the apparatus and method of claims 1 and 27 wherein the antenna structure comprises an array of plural antennas, and wherein the signals acquired by different antennas of the array are dimensionally differentiated with regard to a spatial dimension; and wherein the antenna array comprises a uniform linear array of plural antennas (see figure 3, and pars. 33-40).

Regarding claims 4 and 29, Jitsukawa discloses the apparatus and method of claims 3 and 28, wherein the time of arrival and the channel coefficient are essentially concurrently determined by the joint searcher and channel estimator (pars. 10, and 37-46).

Regarding claims 5 and 30, Jitsukawa discloses the apparatus and method of claims 4 and 29, wherein the time channel coefficient is a composite channel coefficient which takes into consideration channel impulse responses for channels associated with each of the plural antennas in the antenna array (see figure 8).

Regarding claims 7, and 32, Jitsukawa discloses the apparatus and method of claims 1 and 27, wherein the antenna structure comprises an antenna which provides

signals for each of successive sets of pilot data received by the antenna as the dimensionally differentiated signals, whereby the signals acquired by the antenna are dimensionally differentiated with regard to a temporal dimension (par. 38).

Regarding claims 8 and 33, Jitsukawa discloses the apparatus and method of claims 1 and 27, further comprising a detector which utilizes the channel coefficient and the time of arrival to provide a symbol estimate (pars. 6-14).

Regarding claim 9, Jitsukawa discloses the apparatus of claim 1, wherein the wireless communication receiver is a mobile terminal (par. 16).

Regarding claim 10, Jitsukawa discloses the apparatus of claim 1, wherein the wireless communication receiver is a network node (pars. 1, and 30, base station).

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 5. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

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1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.

- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 6. Claims 11, 20-26, 34, and 43-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jitsukawa in view of U. S. Patent No. 5,790,606 to Dent.

Regarding claims 11 and 20, Jitsukawa discloses the apparatus of claim 1, wherein the joint searcher and channel estimator.

However, fails to disclose an antenna signal matrix in which complex values indicative of the dimensionally differentiated signal received in a sampling window are stored as a function of a sampling window time index and a dimensional differentiation index; a correlator and a parametric estimator which locates value(s) in the antenna signal matrix for use in determining the time of arrival and the channel coefficient; an analyzer which uses the value(s) located by the correlator to generate the time of arrival and the channel coefficient.

Dent discloses an antenna signal matrix in which values indicative of the dimensionally differentiated signal received in a sampling window are stored (see figures 1 and 7, and col. 4 line 1-col. 6 line 17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Jitsukawa, and have an antenna signal matrix in which complex values indicative of the dimensionally differentiated signal received in a sampling window are stored as a function of a sampling window time index

and a dimensional differentiation index; a correlator and a parametric estimator which locates value(s) in the antenna signal matrix for use in determining the time of arrival and the channel coefficient; an analyzer which uses the value(s) located by the correlator to generate the time of arrival and the channel coefficient for the purpose of determining and generating the time of arrival and the channel coefficient.

Regarding claims 21-26, 34, and 43-49, the combination of Jitsukawa and Dent discloses the apparatus of claim 20, wherein the antenna structure comprises an array of plural antennas, and wherein each spatial frequency parameter in the parametric output estimation vector corresponds to a possible direction of arrival;

wherein the analyzer uses absolute values of elements of the parametric output estimation vector to determine the time of arrival and direction of arrival of the arriving wavefront:

wherein the parametric output estimation vector has a sampling window time index and a direction index; and wherein for an element of the parametric output estimation vector having a sufficiently high absolute value;

wherein the antenna structure comprises an antenna which provides signals for each of successive sets of pilot data received by the antenna as the dimensionally differentiated signals, and wherein each spatial frequency parameter corresponds to a possible doppler shift; wherein the parametric output estimation vector has a sampling window time index and wherein the analyzer uses absolute values of elements of the

parametric output estimation vector to determine the time of arrival and doppler shift of an arriving wavefront;

wherein the parametric estimate output vector has a sampling window time index and wherein for an element of the parametric estimate output vector having a sufficiently high absolute value the analyzer uses the sampling window time index for an element of the parametric output estimation vector having a sufficiently high absolute value to determine the time of arrival of the arriving wavefront (see figures 3 and 8, and pars. 33-40).

### Allowable Subject Matter

7. Claims 12-19, and 35-42 objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

#### Conclusion

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

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extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to EMEM EKONG whose telephone number is 571 272 8129. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5 Mon-Fri..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lester Kincaid can be reached on 571 272 7922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

EOE 8/31/06

LESTER G. KINCAID SUPERVISORY PRIMARY EXAMINER